

## FRONTIER TO BE HELD BY ALLIES AS GUARANTEE

Action Awaits Arrival of Lloyd George, Due in Paris on Friday.

**BIG PROBLEMS PENDING**  
Russian Question and Armistice Plans to Be Settled—British View Changes.

By LAURENCE HILLS.  
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.  
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PARIS, Feb. 25.—As the interest taken in diplomatic circles here in the President's campaign in the United States because of the influence which the result will have on the Peace Conference, the return of Premier Lloyd George and the results expected to flow from it are now exciting chief interest.

The British Prime Minister will arrive here Friday and the conference almost immediately will feel the influence of his masterly hand. Three matters of extreme importance are awaiting his arrival. The first is the Russian problem, of which the solution is pressing and which Premier Clemenceau's reappearance are expected to straighten out.

**Armistice Offers a Problem.**  
The second is the problem of the Franco-German frontier. Another is whether the conference shall revert again to the old plan of drawing up a new armistice fixing Germany's military status before taking up the actual peace treaty.

It is possible the Russian question will be debated next Saturday. Regarding the German boundary France is showing a compromising spirit that is most encouraging, and the belief now is that the disturbing Rhine question will be settled finally by making the Rhine the military frontier, to be occupied by troops of the Allies for a certain fixed period, and that the country on the left bank of the river will be placed under the League of Nations until Germany has carried out certain political and economic conditions, including reparations.

**Want to Keep Colonies.**  
The British now are raising some objection to the plan for consolidating all the German peace conditions in one convention, and regarding the new armistice plan. Lord Milner is the chief opponent of this plan, believing that it will be impossible to get all the necessary committee reports in time to make a speedy treaty. He holds that the military convention should be signed at once, disarming Germany and reestablishing peace.

The change in the British attitude on this question evidently is disappointing to the Americans in connection with disarmament. The Allies want to retain all the German colonies, while America takes the ground that they should be restored.

## FOCH INTERDIARY IN POLISH QUESTION

Council of Powers Also Takes Up Morocco.

By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, Feb. 25.—The council of the Council of Powers today took up the question of Poland, and authorized Marshal Foch to send a series of inquiries to the interallied commission now in Warsaw. Until a reply is received, the Polish divisions into Poland by way of Danzig will be deferred.

The council also began a hearing on Morocco, in which France seeks to terminate the present unsatisfactory international supervision. Henry White, for the United States, and Arthur J. Balfour, for Great Britain, spoke in favor of the observance of the "open door" in any adjustment, so that all countries would enjoy equal trade facilities.

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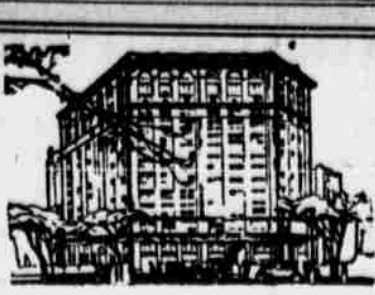
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## GERMANS ASK AID AGAINST RADICALS

Continued from First Page.

Gen. Fayolle, the French commander, for protection. The news of the uprising came over the telephone from Capt. Benson, the American liaison officer at Gen. Fayolle's headquarters in Kaiserlautern.

In reporting to the Third Army the seizure of the public buildings in Mannheim by the Spartacists, Capt. Benson said it was rumored there were a number of Americans in Mannheim, but that he did not know whether they were soldiers, civilians or welfare workers.

According to Capt. Benson French soldiers in the French occupied area had crossed the Rhine at the hour of telephoning, and the understanding at Kaiserlautern was that no orders to cross the river had been given. Capt. Benson said he had no details as to the public buildings seized.

## RED GAINS ACTING AS SPUR TO PEACE

Delegates at Paris Fear Spread of Unrest.

Special Wireless Despatch to THE SUN.  
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PARIS, Feb. 25.—Grave fears are expressed in the American Commission regarding developments in the near future in Germany. The menace of Bolshevism, which it was thought had been removed for a time by the triumph of the Ebert-Scheidemann Government in Germany and that of Paderewski in Poland, is again threatening.

The disturbances resulting from the assassination of Kurt Eisner, Premier of Bavaria, together with reports that the Germans of East Prussia, despite the armistice terms, are trying to make a new arrangement with the Russian Bolsheviks for the overthrow of Poland are regarded with growing alarm. Although the most recent reports from Germany were that the Spartacist movement practically was dead it is feared that the shock of Eisner's assassination by royalist plotters may bring out nothing else could, a general uprising of radicals, alarmed lest the fruits of the revolution should be lost.

The latest news from southern Germany is even more disquieting than what preceded. The revolutionary movement that began in Munich on the assassination of Kurt Eisner, has spread to the former kingdom of Wurtemberg, where there is a general strike and a state of siege. The Grand Duchy of Baden is alarmed. The Spartacist movement, which has been spreading since the former kingdom of Wurtemberg, where there is a general strike and a state of siege. The Grand Duchy of Baden is alarmed. The Spartacist movement, which has been spreading since the former kingdom of Wurtemberg, where there is a general strike and a state of siege.

## BIG BERLIN GAINS BY INDEPENDENTS

Regular Socialists Swamped at Municipal Elections.

By the Associated Press.  
BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The municipal elections in Greater Berlin Sunday showed a remarkable increase in the vote of the Independent Socialists. They led the poll with several thousand votes more than the regular Socialists, who made a far poorer showing than in the national and the Prussian elections.

The shift of the Socialist vote from the Majority Socialists to the Independents is attributed largely to the killing of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and Kurt Eisner, perhaps the most hated of the Spartacist leaders. It has been given many of the regular Socialists into the Radical ranks.

The Non-Socialist parties fared poorly in the election, succeeding in electing only a few members to the city council. The Independent Socialists, who were led by Dr. Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and Kurt Eisner, perhaps the most hated of the Spartacist leaders. It has been given many of the regular Socialists into the Radical ranks.

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## POLISH-UKRAINIAN HOSTILITIES HALTED

Four Day Truce Signed and Leaders Hope It May Lead to Armistice.

By the Associated Press.  
WARSAW, Feb. 24 (delayed).—The Polish Foreign Office has received a telegram from Lemberg saying that an agreement was reached there Sunday for the cessation of hostilities between the Poles and the Ukrainians, beginning at 6 o'clock Monday evening. The agreement can be denounced by either party on twelve hours notice.

The truce, which was arranged for four days, may lead to an armistice, though not much hope seems to be felt in this regard by the interallied section of the mission at Lemberg. The great difficulty apparently is that both the Poles and Ukrainians appear to desire lines fixed as if they were to be permanent, whereas the mission is merely proposing the drawing of lines which shall stand until the Peace Conference definitely settles them.

The Ukrainians are anxious to keep the oil wells working. From these they are receiving war funds through the sale of oil. The Ukrainians also insist on holding territory up to the River San, which in a general way affords them the possibility of reaching Slovakia.

**Mission to Be Delayed.**  
It is apparent that the interallied mission will be delayed in Warsaw for several weeks. It is difficult to impress on anybody in these countries that the building up of armies merely breeds new warfare, according to statements made by members of the mission.

The United States viewpoint is that an end should be put to fighting everywhere for boundaries until the Peace Conference. The mission is to go to Lemberg shortly to investigate charges that the Germans are unwilling to abide by the armistice zone decree and also allegations by the Poles that the Germans are burning and pillaging villages.

The Foreign Office today called attention, but without comment, to a statement of the Czechs published Sunday, according to the Jewish Council, that the Poles had started new aggressions in Teschen.

The mission is to hear before it leaves a number of Jewish delegations regarding the reported Lemberg pogrom of last November. The Polish commission which investigated the disturbances found, according to the Jewish Council, eleven books in Lemberg, that from November 1 to December 5 there were 131 deaths in Lemberg, fifty of which resulted from bullet wounds.

## PARIS ABATTOIR MEN QUIT

Slaughterhouse Employees Protest Tax on Meat.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Three thousand employees of Paris slaughterhouses have struck, their demands being first, the abolition of the tax on meat, and second, the prohibition of clandestine markets by the insistence upon a direct transfer of meat from slaughterhouses to retailers.

The workers declare the tax has caused uneasiness in the trade and that clandestine markets are allowed to violate the regulations as to the sale of meat. M. Vilgrain, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Provisions, has promised the tax would be abolished.

Should the strike continue, Paris will be without meat in a few days.

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## BAVARIAN TROOPS SUPPORT COUNCIL

Paris Gets This Report from Weimar, but Situation Is Confusing.

SCHIED IS NOW PREMIER

Succeeds Eisner and Segitz Takes Auer's Post as Minister of Interior.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Confusing reports concerning the situation in Bavaria continue to reach Paris. One despatch says the general strike was to have ended Monday morning and that the street cars resumed operations and the workmen returned to the factories, but that all left their positions shortly afterward.

According to reports from Weimar, the Bavarian troops, with the exception of the Munich and Nuremberg garrisons, have declared themselves in opposition to the Council of the Republic formed at Munich and have asked that a Diet be convoked. Other reports say the entire agrarian party in Bavaria is opposed to the Council of the Republic, but that the peasants cannot exert any great force, as they have only a few troops.

**Spartan Leader Mobbed.**  
Despatches received by local newspapers assert that Government troops made a successful surprise attack against the Spartacists at Starkrad. The chief of the Spartacists, Thiele, was arrested and mobbed. The despatches report that the Government troops captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Herr Schied has been named Bavarian Premier in succession to Kurt Eisner, who was assassinated last week. Herr Segitz, a Majority Socialist, has been appointed Bavarian Minister of the Interior, succeeding Herr Auer, who was shot at Munich in the disorders there, according to Munich despatches.

The Bavarian Government has forbidden the appearance of all non-Socialist newspapers in Bavaria for ten days. The attempt of Bavarian Spartacists to organize a revolution in Baden and establish a Soviet Government has failed. The energetic action of the Baden Government, which immediately marched Government troops into Karlsruhe, arrested the radical leaders and proclaimed a state of siege, having apparently killed the movement.

A despatch from Mannheim says: "After two days' negotiations the Majority and Independent Socialists agreed to rescind the proclamation of the Soviet Republic and abolish martial law. The Independent Communists consented to evacuate public buildings and surrender their arms. They are being guaranteed immunity."

A telegram from Karlsruhe reports that serious fighting continues there with varying success, for the possession of the newspaper Volkstimme. Commenting on the reports of disorders in various parts of the state, the Matin says that alarmist information is being sent out by German propaganda bureaus. This information, it says, is intended to keep the members of the Peace Conference by attempting to arouse a threat of Bolshevism.

Armed sailors and unemployed civilians have deserted the military guard at Plauen, Saxony, and seized the town hall, the banks and the postoffice and other public buildings. They then demanded the surrender of the barracks, which were turned over to them after negotiations.

**General Strike at Halle.**  
A despatch from Dresden says that the soldiers' and workmen's committee of twenty Saxon garrisons have decided to remove all their officers from the military service. The War Minister, it is added, in an interview with a deputation of the soldiers and workmen, said the dissolution of the old army would be fully carried out.

The despatch says that at Halle the railway men and metal workers have proclaimed a general strike. Spartacist forces have prevented municipal elections from being held at Dueseldorf. Armed bands on Saturday demanded from some election presidents the lists of voters, as a result of which election elections could not be held in those areas.

Other Spartacist bands armed with rifles and hand grenades appeared at most of the polling booths Sunday evening and seized ballot boxes and lists of voters, which were burned or thrown into the Rhine. Lively fighting is reported in some election districts.

Dueseldorf has been surrounded by Spartacist bands, which have entrenched themselves to prevent Government troops from entering the city, which is completely isolated from the rest of the country. At Oberhausen, six miles north of Essen, Spartacists are reported to have seized the bank deposits and to have extinguished factory fires. A state of siege has been proclaimed at Wartenburg, in Westphalia, where Government troops have arrived.

**600 Imprisoned in Minc.**  
A band of marauders in the vicinity of Ebern, according to the Volksrecht of Berlin, yesterday destroyed the airfield and other outlets of a coal mine and imprisoned 600 miners who were working there. It will be impossible to release the miners for a fortnight. The explosive magazine of the mine was pillaged.

By the Associated Press.  
BERLIN, Feb. 25.—According to information obtained by the Vorwaerts from a "member of the Majority Socialists in a responsible position" the attempt of Herr Auer, the Bavarian Minister of the Interior, was the work of the revolutionary Workers' Council of Munich, which is wholly dominated by Independent Socialists and Spartacists. The shooting

of Auer is said to have been done by one Lindner, a Munich butcher, who is openly boasting of his deed but is still in custody.

Lindner, according to the newspaper's information, is said to have gained admission to the Chamber of Deputies through the connivance of the Republican soldiers' guard, who were informed of his intention to kill Auer. After firing upon Auer Lindner, it is said, proceeded to look for Ministers Timm and Rosenhauser, who were absent from the Government bench. Lindner, it is declared, then fired blindly and killed Deputy Oesl.

During the shooting the galleries of the Chamber were crowded with members and followers of the revolutionary Workers' Council, who, it is said, were heavily armed with revolvers and hand grenades. After the shooting of Auer Herr Hagemeyer, chairman of the revolutionary council, exclaimed: "That is the vengeance of the proletariat."

Herr Puidsennek, Spartacist leader in the Bottrich district, in Westphalia, has been killed while resisting arrest by Government troops. He had attempted to incite mobs to further rioting there, it is alleged.

## FATE OF THE KAISER PUZZLE TO ALLIES

Continued from First Page.

of the fourth class there is a difference of opinion. The British are determined to get the German submarine command, especially, but the American viewpoint is that subordinates who merely obeyed orders should not be held responsible. The Americans want to get those higher up, but just how high up they are willing to go does not yet appear.

Generally speaking, German commanders who originated the war were responsible for illegal acts will be sought, rather than those who executed them.

**Responsibility Tangle.**  
Regarding responsibility for the war it is said in some British circles that the problem is impossible of solution. They ask, for example, "Where would you begin?" Did the war begin with the Sarajevo assassination and the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, or would it be necessary to go back to Aegina, or possibly to Hismark?

There have been many complications since then, these Britishers point out, and lots of dirty linen has accumulated to be washed, but, they add, if you begin to consider the conduct of the great war you are on surer ground. If the Kaiser, or some other high German official, decorated a submarine commander, for example, after he had killed women and children, he would thereby become an accessory after the fact because he approved that murder, according to the principle recognized in British and American law.

The first sub-committee has been working upon a mass of evidence submitted to it by the French and British, who present long detailed charges of crimes and accusations against individuals. The Belgians and Serbians also have similar indictments. It must not be forgotten that the Bulgarians left in Serbia a red trail of outrage equaling in savagery if not in science anything the Germans did. The Poles also have claims.

## BUDAPEST IS QUIET: MANY ARRESTS MADE

Vienna Crowds Demand a Union With Germany.

BERN, Feb. 25.—Quiet has been restored in Budapest after the Communist disorders of Friday and Saturday, according to a telegram from the Hungarian capital dated Sunday. All the Communist miners who started the trouble are in prison and the police also have arrested the members of the Communist League, which is a group of Communist officers and soldiers. The trouble is said to have been due to the economic situation and not to any desire to overthrow the Government.

Severe fighting occurred all day Saturday in Prague, the capital of Bohemia, in which the national guard and students drove the anti-Government Communists from public buildings which they had occupied, according to a despatch from Berlin.

The Christian Socialists of Germany-Austria have agreed to a union of their part of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire with Germany on condition that the capital of the united countries be in Central Germany, according to a despatch from Vienna, quoting the Reichspost of that city.

Immense demonstrations in favor of a union with Germany were held in Vienna today and resolutions were passed asking that the Weimar Assembly realize immediately a union between Germany-Austria and Germany. German deputies and Austrian Ministers made addresses during the demonstrations.

**Swiss Legation to Return Home.**  
BERN, Feb. 25.—The Swiss legation at Petrograd has received free passage through Russia by the Soviet Government and will leave for Bern on Thursday, traveling on two special trains.

## REDS MAKE HEAVY TEN DAY ATTACK

Furious Fighting Is Reported in Bolshevik Defence of Petrograd.

TROTSKY AIMS AT FINNS

War Minister Announces That His Forces Have Fallen Back.

Special Wireless Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

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HISANOPOLIS, Feb. 25.—Heavy fighting has been in progress on the Estonian front since War Minister Trotsky, to defend Petrograd, opened a furious attack ten days ago. According to the Estonian General Staff Trotsky with thirty-two battalions tried a new push along the entire 150 mile front between Narva and Marienburg with infantry assaults pressed by drums.

Over 1,000 shrapnel shells fell in the town of Narva, the scene of Trotsky's recent ignominious flight from the then advancing Estonians, but the Bolsheviks despite seven attempts to advance, failed. They now hold one or two little villages in the neighborhood.

Near Pskoff the famous northern Russian corps under Col. Balasovitch was continually attacked by Bolsheviks, aided by the curtain of heavy artillery fire, but resisted stubbornly and took prisoners and machine guns.

Trotsky seeks a quiet decision in order to be free to attack Finland, a step which his Council of War virtually decided upon February 19.

Trotsky in his report of the fighting near Pskoff speaks of the advancing Finnish forces having blown up the bridge between Starburg and Alchwanenburg, after a stubborn fight. He adds: "Our detachments on February 21 retired."

## BOLSHEVIKI HALTED AT FRENCH BORDER

Red Cross Agents Have \$750,000; Came With Refugees.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Aboard a steamship which brought French refugees back to their homeland were three delegates of the Bolsheviks, the recent International Socialist Congress at Bern proposed to send to investigate conditions. The Soviet Government will guarantee the commission every facility.

The message concluded by expressing wonder as to whether the governments to which the members of the Socialist Commission belong permit Bolshevik commissions to visit their countries.

## FRANCE PREPARES MEMO ON DAMAGES

It Will Be Presented to President Wilson on His Return From U. S.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
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PARIS, Feb. 25.—The French Government has prepared a memorandum on damages done to the French mines and industrial regions. This will be presented to President Wilson when he returns, probably on the occasion of his next visit to the devastated regions. The French hope he will make another such visit immediately upon his return from the United States.

The French are seeking to obtain the President's support in their claims for compensation for the destruction of the chief coal fields in France. As a prelude to the President's visit the Government has invited all the foreign correspondents to inspect those one-fifth of the industrial regions now a mass of ruins.

Throughout the region the Germans left an indelible mark of their plan to destroy deliberately all property, and this work they carried out with characteristic thoroughness, always under direct orders from the General Staff.

The original intention of the Germans was to remove competition from their Westphalian products, and they suc-



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needed even beyond their own hopes. More than twenty million tons, amounting to more than 50 per cent of the French coal output, is now beyond recovery for many years. The Lens district presents a frightful picture, with every structure razed to the ground and every mine flooded.

In this part of France 100,000 workers found employment before the war. Today the whole district is dead. Lens is a desolate, lifeless town, with not even enough left to show where the buildings stood. The Germans, in four years of occupation, have dismantled the town's reduced population, consisting of thin, emaciated boys and old men and women, came and stared in amazement at the friendly victors.

Before the war Douai was a prosperous town where many forgings were manufactured, but all these plants have been dismantled, with not even enough left to show where the buildings stood. The Germans, in four years of occupation, have dismantled the town's reduced population, consisting of thin, emaciated boys and old men and women, came and stared in amazement at the friendly victors.

Throughout these districts the people are united in demanding that Germany be made to return, not only the machinery, furniture and objects stolen, but grain, cattle and other raw materials which they carried away, or their equivalent in kind.

It is in this demand that they are looking forward eagerly to the support of President Wilson upon his return.

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